In the Specification

Please amend paragraph [0113] starting at page 24 as follows:

--[0113] ~~The~~ As shown in Figure 13, the method 1300 determines 1310 an ordered set of boundary descriptors 1311 from the two-dimensional object and identifies 1320 a corner point 1321 associated with, e.g., near or within, a cell from the ordered set of boundary descriptors 1311. The cell is then partitioned 1330 into two regions, a first region nearest the corner and a second region nearest the boundary of the object. The method 1300 also specifies 1340 a reconstruction method and a set of sampled distance values 1371 for reconstructing distances within the cell and stores 1380 the corner point 1321, lines delimiting the regions, the reconstruction method, and the set of sampled distance values 1371 in a memory.--

Please amend paragraph [0202] at page 51 as follows:

--[0202] The region 722 is used to locate 730 a set of pixels 731 associated with the region. A set of components 741 for each pixel in the set of pixels 731 is specified 740. Then, antialiased intensities 751 are determined 750 for each component of each pixel from distances in the set of cells. Here, the distances are reconstructed from the set of cells. The distances are then mapped to the antialiased intensity, as described above.--

Please amend paragraph [0267] starting at page 66 as follows:

--[0267] When rendering on alternative pixel layouts with addressable pixel components our invention has numerous advantages over the prior art. For example, we can use a single distance sample per pixel component and achieve superior quality over the prior art, even when the prior art uses several coverage-based samples per pixel component. Our methods are inherently fast enough on any layout and do not require reusing samples like the prior art. In the prior art, the reuse of samples fails to work on many alternative pixel layouts. Furthermore, by adjusting our rendering parameters, such as the mapping 440 shown in Figure 4, our methods mitigate the color fringing problems of the prior art and allow us to account for various characteristics of pixel components, such as size and brightness.--

Please amend paragraph [0280] at page 70 as follows:

--[0280] Therefore, as shown in Figure 8, we exploit the distance field to provide distance-based automatic hinting 800 for rendering glyphs at small point sizes. The first step 810 in hinting is to scale and align the distance field to the pixel or pixel component grid. This can be done automatically from the given or derived font metrics, e.g., the cap-height, the x-height, and the position of the baseline. Font metrics can be derived automatically from the distance field by using a gradient of the distance field to detect specific font metrics, such as the cap-height. The step 810 can include a general transformation of the distance field, e.g., a deformation, to enable a proper alignment to the pixel or pixel component grid.--

Please amend paragraph [0340] at page 83 as follows:

--[0340] For each two-dimensional distance field 2021-2023 in the set of two-dimensional distance fields 2020 shown n Figure 20B, a corresponding set of cells 2041-2043 associated with the region 2036 is identified 2040, e.g., the set of cells 2041 is identified 2040 for the distance field 2021 and the set of cells 2043 is identified 2040 for the distance field 2023.--